invested with further importance by the authorized announcement that he intends to review Lord Salisbury's foreign policy and declare what his own will be if he should again be placed in power. The federation proceedings are not likely to astonish the world with any startling variation from the cut-and-dried programme; but if expectation proves correct, Mr. Giadstone will make the meeting memorable by a statement of foreign policy committing the Liberals to a line of action directly opposed to that of

Regarded as a Sign of Peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 25 .- As the government has power to forbid foreign loans, its passiveness in the matter of the Russian loan indicates consent, and is interpreted as a sign of European peace. The Imperial Bank and the Prussian Seehandlung will not subscribe, and it is probable that altogether the German participation in the loan will be small. The Vossische Zeitung. National Zeitung and Kreuz Zeitung advise the public not to touch the Russian loan, on the ground that it would be unpatriotic to do so, and, besides, the price is only a fraction below that of sound national consols.

What Britain Will Pay Us for Grain. LONDON, Sept. 25 .- Economic experts agree that the net addition to the normal imports of American grain has not exceeded \$100,000,000. of which part will be taken in luxuries and part in gold. If the extravagant buying of American railroad securities continues the English in lebtedness will be further enhanced and will lead to an increase of bullion shipments. Mr. Giffen's recent estimate that £10,000,000 in gold would be the limit of the export to New York is not disputed, but even this maximum is expected to en-tail an increase of the Bank of England rate to 5

or 6 per cent. Russia May Control Persia. LONDON, Sept. 25 .- It is said that a commercial treaty is being negotiated between Russia and Persia that would virtually place Persia under the protectorate of Russia. The proposed treaty provides that the duty of representing both countries abroad shall be delegated to one

representative, possibly the Russians.

Letters from Nijni Novgorod merchants state
that Afghanistan has been opened by the Ameer
to free commercial intercourse with Russia. The concession is said to have been made in consideration of the excellent quality of Russian products, but is really due to Russian adroitness and to valuable gifts, etc., sent from the Czar.

Preparing to Invade Roumania. VIENNA, Sept. 25 .- Russian troops are practicing forced night marches and other night maneuvers across the river Pruth, on the Roumanian frontier, with the aid of electric lights. The Roumanian government has become alarmed at these warlike demonstrations. Consequently it is also concentrating troops on its frontier, and has ordered a force of Roumanian cavalry to upper Moldavia.

American Explorers Murdered in Peru. PANAMA, Sept. 25 .- Advices from Peru report the murder of four American explorers on the river Maranon. They were Californians prospecting for gold. The party consisted of five, but one, owing to illness, had to return. The others were murdered in cold blood by the natives, who mistook them for ecclesiastical emissaries and spies.

The Czar Visits Berlin. BERLIN, Sept. 25 .- The Czar arrived here at late hour to-day, and, in the absence of the Kais-

er, was received by Prince Leopold. After dining with Leopold, the Czar resumed his journey Cable Notes.

Emperor William has appointed the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt a field marshal of the The Spanish Cabinet has decided to adopt the Mauser rifle for the army and to experiment with smokeless powder.

E. B. Smith, aged eighty-four, father of Charles Emory Smith, now United States minister to Russia, died yesterday, at Mansfield, Conn. M. Bourgeois, French Minister of Public In-stitutions, has conferred upon Miss Eames, the singer, the decoration of "Officer de L'Academy."

Mrs. Parnell is entertaining a large shooting party at her husband's Irish seat, Avondale, She does not go into society. The party consists chiefly of men. The Galety Theater, at Liverpool, was de stroyed by fire yesterday. The first alarm

sounded at 8 A. M. Within two hours only the bare walls and iron columns were left standing. Emperor William of Germany has subscribed \$5,000 to the fund for the relief of flood sufferers in Spain. It is reported that the Queen Regent Christina will lay the first stone of a new town Twenty-eight farms, with all the cattle and

stores, have been destroyed by fire of incendiary origin at Kozieglow, in Russian Poland. In order to delay the fire engines, the incendiaries cut the ropes of the fire-bells, Caron, the engineer, and De Garols, the sta-tionmaster, charged with negligence in causing

the recent terrible railway disaster at St. Mande, France, have been found guilty, and Caron sentenced to two years and De Garois to four months' It is reported that the King of Servia has been

betrothed to the Princess Helena, of Montenegro. The latter was born in 1873. The King of Bervia, Alexander I, was born in 1876, an ! succeeded his father, King Milan, after the latter's abdication, March 6, 1889. The London Chropicle's Odessa correspondent

says that America has appointed a gentleman to visit Central Asia to report on the rapidly in creasing cotton industry of transcaspian, Russia and Turkestan, which renders Russia independent of American textiles. The Alsace-Lorraine passport decree, which nominally goes into effect in October, is already

in operation, and the frontier is now open. The Hamburger Nachrichten contains an article giving vent to Prince Bismarck's displeasure wit reference to the passport decree. Six German Anarchists have been tried pr

vately, and sentenced to from six months to two years imprisonment, for circulating prohibited literature, namely, the Anarchist paper, the Autonomic. The paper is printed in Londor and contained expressions alleged to be treason able and insulting to the Emperor. The appeals of the friends of Austin Bidwell

mainder of Bidwell's term of imprisonment have in spite of the fact that they, were supported by high influence. Secretary Matthews refuses even to reply to the memorial. The efforts to secure the release of Mrs. Maybrick will be equally futile.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A paying vein of gold has been found in Su quehanna county, Pennsylvania. Secretary Blaine arrived at Augusta, Me. from Ellsworth yesterday afternoon. He looked exceedingly well.

Sir Hector Langiven has been exculpated from connection with the Canadian "boodle" scandals by a vote of 101 to 86 in the House of Commons. The Hon. Harvey Watterson, who is ill at Louisville, rallied somewhat yesterday. He passed Thursday night comfortably, and if he ran bear the warm weather his case is more

Major Eckles, an ex-officer of the United States army, and a son-in-law of General Mason, was mortally shot, yesterday, by J. C. Saggs, a neighboring ranchman, on Balcone's creek, near Balcone, Tex.

The Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, at its meeting in Louisville, discussed union with the Order of Railway Conductors, and appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the order on that subject.

At a meeting of ministers at Grand Rapids Mich., Rev. Dr. Charles Flecher advocated the opening of the world's fair and museums on Sunday on the ground that they were refining and educational. His address caused a sensation. At Topeka, Kan., three masked men entered the livery stable of A. J. Huntoon, a large property-owner, early yesterday morning, bound and gazged the watchman, cracked the safe and took \$100 in money and \$5,000 in valuable papers.

J. R. Lamar committed suicide at Little Rock. Ark., Thursday night, by taking an overdose of morphine. He was the son of the late L. M Lamar, a prominent politician of Georgia and the nephew of Associate Justice L. Q. C. Lamar. Peter Johnson, of Dassel, Minn., thinks he has discovered the long-lost art of tempering copper. ize a company to build a factory in Minneapolis. The new process will make copper as hard as

Advices from St. Johns, New Foundland, report the loss at Greenspond of the Labrador schooner Paislee, Capt. John Kane, with all hands, and the Amazon, Capt. James Noble, with three of her crew. Both vessels were owned by J. and J. W. Stewart, of St. Johns,

The American Waltham Watch Company has announced a reduction in the wages of between eight hundred and nine hundred of its employes -about one-third of its entire force-or all those employed on its eighteen-size movements. The ent ranges from 15 to 20 per cent., according to the character of the work done, and went into effect last Monday.

At Newark, N. J., last night, Ernest Lehman, the rejected lover of Emma Bush, poisoned her with paris green. The lovers had quarreled recently. Lehman called at the girl's house last night and endeavored to make advances, which were rejected. He then offered to treat the girl to soda water belore parting forever and went out and procured several bottles of soda water. Miss Bush drank a glass and was seized with

convulsions, dying in great agony. Forest Fires Checked by Rain. ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 25,-Specials from ten different towns of northern Wisconsin say that the rain last night checked the forest fires, Drummond had a close shave, and hundreds of men were fighting the fire at one time. Last night the weather turned off cool and clear. The

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

President Harrison's Acts Reviewed and Commended by Colored Men.

Points from the Annual Report of Land Commissioner Carter-Soon to Be Without a Minister at the Chinese Court.

COLORED MEN PLEASED.

The President's Acts and Policy Reviewed and Warmly Commended, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Some time ago a Journal special announced that some bright young colored men had established here a news bureau, from which would be sent to the colored people's press of this country from day to day, news and comment intended for the special interest of colored readers. It is doing some good work. The national capital news syndicate, as it is known, sent out the following special, which will be read with interest by the colored readers of the Journal:

The President is now at the White House. After the summer outing that he has enjoyed he will no doubt be more able to carry out the vigorous American policy that he has so ably sup-ported and advanced during his administration so far. Looking over his brief career we find that he has advocated, as far as an executive can, the carrying out in full of the platform adopted by the party in 1888. In both mess-ages to Congress he advised the passage of a bill that would reform our election system so that the masses at the South would be allowed to vote and have that vote cor ited. He favored the educational bill, and had our people as a unit urged its passage it would now be on the statute books. These measures our people wanted and that the President advocated them shows us plainly that he is our friend and deserving of our support. Other matters of general interest have had his attention. The fishery question, the pan-American congress, the peace congress, the successful issue so far of the reciprocity idea, the re-establishment of the merchant marine, and other matters of much importance are the results of his particular ability. In the matter of appointments the colored press and colored journalist have been in it. Hon. John S. Durham, minister to Hayti; Hon. Alexander Clark. deceased; John C. Dancy, J. H. Pelham and many other bright young colored men have been recognized. These named were journalists. Now it remains to us to do our intelligent duty. With Hon. Benjamin Harrison as nominee in 1892 we can sweep the country and thus retain and enjoy a continued era of prosperity.

WORK OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Number of Patents Issued in a Year, with the Number of Acres Involved. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25,-The report of Commissioner Carter of the operations of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was made public to-day. A comparative statement is made showing the number of agricultural, mineral and coal entries made during the fiscal years 1886 and 1887 and the fiscal years 1890 and 1891. Patents issued during the fiscal years 1890 and 1891 were: Pre-emptions, 149,515; homestead, 75,545; timber culture, 5,346; military bounty land, 728; agricultural college scrip, 32; miscellaneous scrip, 446; mineral, 3,199; coal, 450. The total number of agricultural patents issued during 1886 and 1887 was 44,443, against a total of 231,607 during the years 1890 and 1891, an increase of 187,164 patents. The increase in the number of mineral patents issued

was 967, and of coal patents, 382. The number of acres of public lands disposed of during the year shows that the cash sales amounted to 2,143,090 acres. Of the miscellaneous entries (not cash) 5.040,-393 acres were homestead, and 969,006 were entered under the timber culture law. The railroad selections amounted to 1,857,572 acres; the state selections to 174,404 acres; the Indian allotments to 117.485, and the original swamp selections to 23,167 acres. The total cash receipts during the year, 85,429,220. The filingsduring the year were 20,241, the fees under which amounted to \$77,060. The final entries during the year were 51,934, representing an acreage of 7,350,905, and the original entries in the same time, 45,845, aggregating 6,409,832 acres. There was a decrease of entries for the year of 15,664, representing an acreage of 2,506,820. The patents issued to land grant railroads during the year were 3,088,679 acres, an increase over the previous year of 2,724,817. Surveys have been accepted during the year to the amount of 8,096,004. The vacant public lands in the public land States and Territories, is 579,664,683, The following shows the vacant public

lands, in acres, in each of the public land States and Territories: Alabama, 1947, 310; Arizona, 55,061,005; Arkansas, 4,998,898; California, 52,299,499; Colorado, 42,167,030; Florida, 3,468,381; Idaho, 33,781,851; Iowa, 6,000; Kansas, 709,078; Louisiana, 1,243,118; Michigan, 781,816; Minnesota, 6,849,975; Mississippi, 1,201,280; Missouri, 1,023,898; Montana, 74,872,769; Nebraska, 11,460,486; Nevada, 53,689,524; New Mexico, 54,893,679; North Dakota, 16,135,440; Oklahoma, 3,502,-406; Oregon, 59,220,151; South Dakota, 14,-085,394; Utah, 35,428,987; Washington, 20,-401.691: Wisconsin, 1,003,133; Wyoming, 50,842,484, a total of 579,664,683 acres.

Mr. Carter protests that the unsatisfactory experience following the granting of swamp lands to the States cannot properly be urged against the plan proposed for the settlement of the arid land question, and then says: "While the swamp land grant States may have been indifferent and unwise in dealing with a grant which was but a mere incidental matter, the desert land grant States could not afford to thus deal with and consider a question of vital importance. Indifference would court adversity and recklessness would bring ruin. When a proposition of this gravity is submitted to any organized body of American citizens directly interested in its wise consideration and solution they will consider wisely and act well."

MINOR MATTERS.

Uncle Sam Likely to Be Without a Representative at Pekin After Oct. 1.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- It was stated today in official quarters that unless a minister to China is qualified before the 1st of October this country will be without a minister at the seat of the celestial empire. The Revised Statutes give a minister thirty days after his nomination has been confirmed by the Senate within which to become familiar with his duties, and to qualify. The law then gives him ninety days within which to get to his post of official duty. Ninety days are given also to the minister superseded within which to return to his home, and the ninety days are supposed to begin on the day on which his successor qualities. It is stated that the ninety days limit for Ministers Blair and Denby expire with the present month. Minister Denby's successor having qualified there appears no way of extending his commission except by a new appointment. The diplomatic work of this country will probably be carried forward for a time in China by our consul-general to that coun-

European War Predicted.

Special to the Indianapoits Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Capt. A. G. Forse, in command of a cavalry company at Fort Keogh, Montana, is here after having spent the greater part of a year's leave of absence in Europe, and has, of course, kept an eye on the military movements of the great powers. "No man can predict when a clash of arms will be inaugurated in Europe," says be, "but the limit of tension must sooner or later be reached, and then we will see a conflict precipitated compared with which all the wars that have yet taken place will seem like mimic frays. Each nation is watching the other, none daring to take the initiative, but in a constant state of preparation for the outbreak that all the time seems imminent."

Presidential Appointments, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- The President has appointed Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, to be United States consul at Stockholm, and Charles D. Eddy, of Rhode Island, to be collector of customs for the district of Bristol and Warren, R. t., and Samuel S. Lockhart, of South Dakota, to be Indian agent at the Sisseton Indian agency,

South Dakota. General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- W. H. Small, of Franklin, is at the Howard.

Miss Florence Miller, daughter of the Attorneynight the weather turned off cool and clear. The damage will not be as heavy as first reported, as most of the fires were confined to districts | Mrs. Mary Butterworth-Howe and Dr. and Mrs. | Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 25.—S. D. Webster's warehouse, the largest in the city, was burned to-night. The loss is estimated at \$200,-Roosa, of New York, with whom she has been | 000.

traveling abroad since the early summer. The party spent the month of August on a coaching

trip in Switzerland. This evening's Star says that ex-Congressman Dunnell, of Minnesota, is seriously considered for the presidency of the Civil-service Commission, vice Lyman, since the declination of ex-Congressman McComas, of Maryland. Secretary Proctor returned to Washington today from his tour of inspection through the

At the meeting of division superintendents of the railway mail service a resolution has been introduced and passed calling upon the Civil-service Commission to adopt a physical examin-ation for applicants in addition to the mental ene now in vogue.

E. F. Geltion was to-day appointed postmaster at Urbana, Wabash county, vice C. P. Miller, Miss Jessie Hughes and the Misses Dalsy and Olive Gaston, of Indianapolis, are visiting Mrs. Jacob Miller, at No. 1529 New Hampshire

Mr. Henry F. Blount, formerly of Evansville, who has made his home in Washington the past two years, has recently purchased one of the finest estates in Georgetown, West Washington, for a home. It is located on Road street, just

above the Oak-hill Cemetery. It comprises six acres and commands one of the finest views to be had anywhere within the District. He paid

Congressmen have about secured their locations for the approaching session. "Tom" L. Johnson, of Cleveland, in whom Indianapolis has still an interest, has taken the old John B. Alley house, corner of Fifteenth and K streets, opposite the residence of Congressman Hitt, of Illinois. It is in a fashionable neighborhood, and will doubtless be the scene of numerous entertainments during the season.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

Ten Colored Men Sentenced to Be Hanged for the Murder of One of Their Race.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 25.—The most death-dealing sentence in the legal annals of this State, except in cases of insurrection, was passed at Laurels to-day, ten negroes being sentenced to be hanged Oct. 23 for the murder of another negro.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN, Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M., Sept. 26-Continned fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; slightly cooler only. GENERAL INDICATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Forecast till 8 P. M. Saturday: For Indiana and Illinois-Clear; northerly winds, becoming variable; stationary temperature, except in central portion slightly cooler. For Ohio-Clear; cooler; westerly winds, be-

coming variable. The disturbances continue in the west gulf, south of Texas, with heavy rains and high easterly winds on the coast. The barometer is unusually low north of Montana; it is also low east of New England; there is a ridge of high pressure extending from the middle Atlantic coast westward to Colorado. It is generally cooler in the Southern States, the central valleys and upper lake region. It is warmer in the Northwest. Clear weather has prevailed, except from Dakota southward to Texas, where cloudy

weather and local showers are reported. Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7A. M. 30.21 68 7P. M. 30.14 83 71 Calm Cloudless 0.00 38 South Cloudless 0.00 Maximum temperature, 92; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Sept. 25:

Mean....

General Weather Conditions. FRIDAY, Sept. 25, 8 P. M.

PRESSURE-High barometric pressure prevails everywhere except from Montana and Oregon northward and over southern Texas and the

TEMPERATURE-Cooler temperature is reported from west of the Mississippi and from the upper lakes. The warm current of 80° and above extends from the gulf northward to Illinots and Indiana: 70° and above is reported from northern Texas, eastern Kansas, Iowa, southern Michigan and southern Canada southward; 60° and less from Lake Superior, Manito ba, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, PRECIPITATION-Light local rains fell in Colo rado, southern Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and western Texas; heavy rain at Brownsville, Tex.

An Unparalleled Hot Wave, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25 .- The ten days of hot weather just ended is unparalleled in the history of this city. It began on the 15th instant and continued for a period of ten days, and the record of these days surpasses anything that can be found on the books of the local signal office as far back as 1872 and during any of the summer months of those years. On the 15th the thermometer registered 79°. Each day the maximum was higher, until last Friday, when the temperature was 92120. There was a slight fall of two or three degrees on Saturday, and it appeared as if there was to be a cold wave from the West. but the temperature remained unchanged. This week, up to yesterday noon, the thermometer ranged 84° to 90°, but yester lay afternoon at 4 o'clock there was a sudden change and in one hour there was a fall of 12°. This falling continued in the evening, and the highest temperature was not above 65°.

First Fall of the "Beautiful." LEADVILLE, Col., Sept. 25 .- The first snow of the senson fell here last night, and snowed all ngut, but is merting rapidly.

Britain's Responsibility to Seal Pirates. OTTAWA. Ont., Sept. 25.-Advices received from British Columbia to-day indicate that, in promising to indemnify the Canadian sealers for any loss they might sustain in being driven out of Behring sea this season, the British government assumed a responsibility it had not accurately estimated. It now appears that Great Britain will have to pay at least \$500,000, and possibly \$700,000, to fuifill its pledges to the sealers of British Columbia.

The British war ship Pheasant returned to Victoria, B. C., yesterday, having completed her patrol of Behring sea. She towed in the schoon er Otto, which had been seized by the United states steamer Mohican for irregularities in her papers, and sent home to await further inquiry in her case.

Big Fly-Wheel Flies to Pieces. CINCINNATI, Sept. 25 .- A remarkable accident. fortunately not attended with loss of life, happened this afternoon at the electric power-house on Reading road, near McMillan stre t. The ponderous fly-wheel weighing twenty tons, twenty feet in diameter, and fifty feet in width at the rim, burst while making seventy revolutions a minute. The effect was disastrous. The flying pieces tore their way through the building to the roof and cut the structure into two seetions; one piece struck and badly day aged the great smoke stick. Six men were in the building at the time, but only one was hort, and he but slightly. The damage is estimated at \$30,000. The power-house furnished power for to ir electric car lines and was one of the largest in the city.

Accommodation Train Wrecked. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25-The Bissell accommodation train, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. ran into a balf-open switch near I Inden Station, two miles from this city, at 9:45 to-night, jumping the track and the engine and baggage car going over the embankment. The fireman, Frank Malloy jumped and was fatally injuerd. Engineer Thomas Burten was badly scalded and several

passengers were severely shaken up. The fast

Baltimore express passed over the switch safely

just ten minutes before the accommodation, and

it is believed the switch was opened by parties with malicious intent. ----Farewell Banquets to Physicians. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 .- Several of the branch soc etles of the American Congress of Physicians and Surgeons met this morning and transacted some business. Most of the members are leaving for their homes. Last night there were numerous dinners given by the various societies. Dr. Ridman, of New York, was the host at one of the feasts. Dr. Marcy, of Boston, gave an elaborate luncheon. To-night there were several farewell

physicians will leave for their homes. The Father-in-Law Was the Murderer. VANCEBURG, Ky., Sept. 25 .- At the inquest into the killing of the Carr family at Quincy, this county, yesterday, evidence was adduced leaning toward the fact that Thomas Carr did not kill his mother-in-law, sister-in-law and wife and then himself, but that all were killed by some one else. James Evans, father-in-law of Thomas Carr, is suspected as the murderer of all four. He cannot be found.

banquets given. To-morrow all the remaining

Losses by Fire. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 25 .- A. Guckenheimer & Son's six-story grocery and liqour store and its entire stock were burned to-night. The total loss will be \$375,000 to \$450,000, with esti mated \$200,000 insurance on stock and \$40,000 on the building. Half a dozen adjoining buildings were dat taged.

REV. DR. BURCHARD DEAD

Died of Peritonitis, at Saratoga, After an lilness of Only a Few Days.

His Career as a Preacher and Temperance Agitator-Author of the Famous "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" Expression.

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Burchard, of New York city, who had been unconscious since early this morning, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He attended the First Presbyterian Church last Sunday and was taken ill in the evening, but he was not considered to be in a serious condition until Tuesday. His illness developed into peritonitis, and last night he reached a critical stage.

Samuel D. Burchard was born Sept. 6, 1812, at Steuben, Oneida county. New York, where his father owned a farm which he had purchased from the heirs of Baron Steuben, of revolutionary fame.

Dr. Burchard came prominently before the public in 1884, when a reception to Mr. Blaine. the then Republican candidate for President was tendered at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, by several hundred ministers of various denominations. Dr. Burchard was there, and



and been chosen to address Mr. Blaine in behalf of the clergy who gathered in the grand corridor of the hotel on the second floor. Mr. Blaine was escorted from his rooms on the floor, down the stair-case view of the clergymen and others who gathered to greet him. Pausing on the stair-case, a half-dezen steps above the corridor floor, where the throng was, Mr. Blaine stood and awaited the address of welcome that was to be tendered him. Dr. Burchard left his col-leagues, and ascended the stair-case to the second step below Mr. Blaine. A reporter stood on the step between the two men. Then Dr. Burchard spoke, and, as he neared the close of an address of affectionate regard and esteem for Mr. Blaine he used practically these words: "And we admire and we welcome you, Mr. Blaine, as the steadfast opponent of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Years later Dr. Burchard, while speaking of the incident with the reporter who stood near him on the day it oc-curred, said: "Well, I don't know but that I nay have been the humble instrument in the hands of Divine Power to effect exactly the contrary of what I had in my heart to do when I spoke that day." It was estimated that his words changed tifteen thousand Catholic votes from Blaine to Cleveland.

As a youth Dr. Burchard received a common school education, supplemented by attendance at academies, and he began to teach, but was becked in this pursuit by an attack of asthma. In hopes of benefit to his health he removed into Kentucky when eighteen years of age, and remained there as a student of Center College. He was graduated in 1836, and almost immediately afterwards began to lecture without pay on religious subjects, temperance and in opposition to hands. By this means he became known throughout the state. The young palanthropist removed to Danville during the arst visitation of cholera, when it proved tatal to many persons of all classes. He nursed the sick and buried the dead, when most of the theological students residing there had fled in terror.

After a course of theology, at Danville, Mr. Burchard received a license to preach, granted him by the Transylvania Presbytery, in the year 1838. He was soon popular and received many calls, of which he preferred one to New York city, because it gave him the advantages of the Union Theological Seminary. His installation as pastor took place May 1, 1839. He was successful and highly popular, and his congregation built a much larger church in 1846. This was burned down in 1855, together with the pastor's valuable library. In the same year a new edifice was raised, where, about four years ago, Dr. Burchard completed a pastorate of more than forty years' duration. In 1861 he was appointed chaplain of the American Church in Paris, and in 1856 chancellor of Ingham University. He did not permit these honors to interfere with his relations to his people, by whom he stood notwithstanding his receipt of many flattering calls.

After leaving his pasterate Dr. Burchard accepted the presidency of the Rutgers Female College, and he preached to a small. struggling church in New York His honorary title of A. M. was conferred on him by Center College, where he was graduated, and that of D. D. by Madison University, a Bantist institution of New York State. He has written a great deal for periodicals, and published two books, one of which was republished in England. During the war he strongly denounced "rebellion." "Rum" has had in him an earnest enemy since the time when he began a temperance agitation in that unpromising field, Kentucky; but the Doctor insists on it that he bas never, throughout his whole life, spoken disparagingly of his Catholic fellowazens, either as to tueir integrity, patriotish Christianity.

Dr. Burchard married a New York woman in 1847. She died in April, 1883. He lost his eldest son in the previous year. One of the three sons remaining of five children is a practicing physician, one a lawyer and one, recently grad-uated, is as yet undecided as to the profession he

Story of an Earl's Daughter. Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 25.—A woman named Truman has appeared in the police court here on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and discharged. The woman, who is highly educated, says her maiden name was Gertrude Mary Ponsonby, that her father was an earl and that she belonged to one of the first families in Perthshire, Scotland. Her grandfather, she says, was Earl of Pensonby and Lord Kinnaird. In 1860 she married her father's groom, James White Thompson, and her family cast her off. She lived with Thompson until 1873, when he disappeared, and she has not heard from him since. She afterwards joined the Salvation Army, and married Rausom Truman in Toronto. Truman lived with her until a few weeks ago, when he deserted her because she would not quit drink-

Movements of Steamers. LONDON, Sept. 25 .- Sighted: Montana, from Baltimore; Umbria, from New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 25. - Arrived: Britannie and Werra, from Liverpool. BREMERHAVEN, Sept. 25 .- Arrived: Trave, from New York. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25 .- Arrived: Elbe, from New York. HAMBURG, Sept. 15 .- Arrived: Rhaetia, from New York. LIVERPOOL Sept. 25 .- Arrived: Gallia, from

Rev. Macqueary Formally Deposed. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 25 .- Rev. Howard Macqueary, who a few days since resigned from the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, pending his sentence temporary suspension on proven charges of heresy, was this morning formally deposed by Bishop Leonard. The impressive ceremony occurred at Trinity Cathedral, just after the close of the evening prayer services. There were but eighteen persons present besides the

Bishop and presbyters. In Keeping with the Weather,

New York Press. "I always dressmy windows as the ladies dress," said a merchant; "on sunny days with bright things and on cloudy days with somber colors, and soon.' "Do you sell umbrellas?"

"What do you do on rainy days, then?" "We make a display of stockings." Why Not?

Elderly but Well-preserved Widow (in business)-This is an employment agency. Manager-It is, ma'am. What can I do "I want a bright, active, capable yourg man for a type-writer."

Edward F. Searles's Mistake.

When Edward F. Searles on the witness-Mrs. Hopkins, came in the form of a pro-posal from that lady to himself, he made a statement which will set the public opinion advocates of the theory that rain can be

of 65,000,000 of people against him. The whole world has admiration for a man who, like the Prince of Wales, will perjure himself like a gentleman in a case where a lady is concerned, but they have only the utmost coatempt for a man who will expose a woman's weakness, even though millions are at stake.

IMITATING BALMACEDA.

The Governor of British Honduras Chooses His Own Legislature-A Judge's Ruling.

PANAMA, Sept. 16 .- The Star and Herald publishes the following account of a difficulty in progress at Belize, British Honduras, between the administration and the Legislature. "Atter a protracted struggle between the government and the popular element of the Legislature, not unlike that between Balmaceda and the Chilian Congress, the representatives vacated their seats in a body. The Governor, who was in no way disconcerted, promptly appointed in their room certain officials whom he designated "unofficial" members, inasmuch as they did not occupy their seats ex officio. There was at that time (February last), no one to gainsay him, and from February to July the colony was practically run under the Balmacedian form of government. An action was laid in July against the collector of customs in the Supreme Court to recover duties alleged to have been illegally exacted, on the ground that the colony possessed no constitutional Legislature, either at the present time or when the new tariff was voted. The government went into court and defended itself. Chief-justice Anderson was in a quandary for precedents, but quoth he: "There is no doubt that there ought to be and must be some restraining power upon a colonial legislature," and so as he could not judicially unravel the knot he cut it with the trenchant blade of sound common sense and gave judgment for the plaintiffs, thereby overruling the Legcountry without a legislative branch of government and annulling moreover all the laws sprung on the country since February. The non-plussed government has appealed to the Privy Council of the Empire, but it is difficult to see how that body can help it out of the dilemma.

CASTLE THAT COST \$2,590,000.

The Hopkins-Searles House at Great Barrington, with Its Walls and Turrets.

Imagine a castle snatched from fairyland. placed in the heart of a beautiful summer resort, and yet isolated from all humanity as much as if it were in the Desert of Sahara. In the nineteenth century, in this State of Massachusetts, such thing seems impossible; et this is almost the case with the Hopkins-Searles house at Great Barrington. Imagine this castle, which is so contrived that one cannot even look in at the gate further than thirty feet, yet commanding from its windows and terraces a magniticent sweeping view up a valley-a castle lighted by electricity so cunningly hidden that one cannot tell whence the light comes; which has an organ that any church mightenvy; where the musician not only produces the music, but controls the very lighting of the room, and makes it shine dim and low, or burst forth in a blaze,

to suit the music. Mrs. Hopkins began this place before she married Mr. Searles. It is said that he persuaded her to undertake it, or at least strongly commended her resolution to do so, in order that he might be brought the more into contact with her, and thus keep himself in her mind. If this is true he succeeded admirably, for when the house was finished he was no longer its decorator, but its master, and every line it shows the spirit of a master hand. That so much of the beautiful could go with such littleness, that a man could have such an evident love for the artistic and such ruthless and painstaking selfishness in concealing even the most distant view of it from his neighbors, are inexplicable paradoxes. In one place an expansive circuit is made in a wall in order to leave unmolested a tree that stands just on the border of the estate, and a few feet further along hundreds of dollars are spent in devising an entrance that shall make it impossible for the waytarer to look into the grounds.

Nature and the power of money have made it possible to shut out the world from the Hopkins-Searles place to a remarkable degree, without cramping it in the least or making it seem shut in. To the east of the estate runs a river whose banks are thickly wooded with large trees. A person walking on the other side of the stream would never suspect that he was within a place has one to rent. There never has quarter of a mile of a \$2,500,-00 house. Along the north of the place runs a road, fortified by a sharp picket | oldest inhabitant of my acquaintance fence, and an equally sharp notice to beware of trespassing, and behind the fence is a thick row of poplars, with shrubs and smaller trees, filling all interstices, so that one might be in an unbroken forest as far as seeing anything is concerned. All this, however, is as nothing compared to what follows. Thus far the Hopkins-Searles place is merely guarded against an improbable attack in the rear. It is in front that the real danger of being seen lies. It is from in front that the people of Great Barrington might be interested to see what kind of a place the woman whom they knew as a girl has built for herself. Therefore, more stringent measures for protection we here adopted. In the first place, a high board fence was built, but this did not fully protect Mr. Searles's retiring disposition. People who had no palace looked through cracks and knot-holes at the palace which another person had married; therefore, a \$30,000 wall was built for two hundred yards along the road, and where the wall stopped a perfect forest of trees was planted. The wall ends in a very pretty turret, where one would expect a sentry to be posted day and night; but since the ground where the wall ends is ten feet below the sidewalk, Mr. Searles evidently did not expect to be here troubled by any intrusive visitors-especially since large dogs are popularly supposed to roam about the grounds to snap up the more than usually persistent. The thirty-thousand-dollar wall is about two hundred yards long, and, beyond that,

barbed wire, picket fences, nature and trees are relied on for privacy. A magniticent meadow stretches away from the house for half a mile up the valley. Three or four hundred yards from the house is a fountain, some two hundred feet in diameter, with a jet that can spout up like a fire-

engine when desired. THE RECENT RAIN-MAKING IN TEXAS What Was Actually Accomplished by th Government Experiments-Explosives Used. General Dyrenforth, in North American Review. Besides these three heavy storms which occurred after the principal operations, not less than nine showers of much less importance fell during the sixteen days of our experiments-a most extraordinary occurrence in this locality, and especially at this season of the year. That these results were not produced at an excessive expense of material may be seen from the tact that in the entire series of experiments only two tons of iron, one ton of acid, onefourth ton of potash and manganese, and one ton of rackarock powder and other explosives were consumed, none of which are expensive materials. In the opinion of the writer the experiments clearly demon-

First-That the concussions from explosions exert a marked and practical effect upon the atmospheric conditions in producing or occasioning rain-fall, probably by disturbing the upper carrents. Second-That when the atmosphere is in "threatening" condition-which is frequently the case in most arid regions without any rain resulting-rain can be caused to fall almost immediately by jarring together the particles of moisture which hang in suspension in the air. This result was repeatedly effected during our operations, the drops sometimes commencing to tall within twelve seconds from the moment of

the initial explosion. It also seems probable to the writer that the immense amount of frictional electricity generated by the concussions and the mingling of opposing currents of air may have considerable influence in the formation of storm centers by producing a polarized condition of the earth and air, and so creating a magnetic field which may assist in gathering and so condensing the moiststand in the Hopkins-Searles will contest | ure of the surrounding atmosphere. at Salem declared that the first suggestion | Altogether, considering the great diffiof his marriage with the demented old lady. culties under which we labored, the results SUNDAY JOURNAL

Highest of all in Leavening Power. -U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

produced at will by artificial means, and the further tests of the theory which will soon be made at El Paso. Tex., will be watched with great interest.

ALWAYS BE A GENTLEMAN.

He Picked Pockets and Sawed His Way Out of Jail but Kept His Manners. New York Clipper.

There were ten of us who rode from the depot to a hotel in Charleston in the same bus, and as we entered the office a short, thick-set, determined-looking man collared a young man wearing eye-glasses, and said: "I'll thank you to return my wallet." "Certainly, sir, certainly. Let us conduct ourselves as becomes gentlemen.

"You picked my pocket on the way up, and I want my wallet back, or I'll mash you!" shouted the short mar. "Exactly. No need of raising your voice to a disagreeable pitch. Never forget that you are a gentleman, no matter what the circumstances."

"Where is my wallet?"
"Here, sir, and I have great pleasure in returning it. I am sorry that we have had any misunderstanding." An officer was sent for, and while waiting his appearance the young man said to the

"I never have any trouble with a gentleman, never. I am obliged to all of you for the courtesies you have extended. Let us part as gentlemen should.' The officer soon arrived and walked him away to the station, but that evening about 9 o'clock, as I was walking on Meeting street, the prisoner halted me and said: "I desire to thank you for your considera-

tion in that affair. You treated me as a gentleman, sir, and I shall not forget it." "But I thought you-you-' "Oh, yes, I was locked up tight enough, but the officers at the station were no gentlemen, sir, no gentlemen, and they treated me in such a manner that I felt compelled to bid them good night. I will now say au I went up to the police station to inquire

"What! That genteel fellow with eyeglasses? Oh, he's in there." "But you didn't look." He entered the corridor and looked into the cell. It was empty. The "gentleman" had sawed one of the window bars off and

about it, and the sergeant in charged re-

CROPS IN NORTH DAKOTA Worth Much More This Year Than the

gone out by way of the alley.

Land Would Have Sold for Last Spring. New York Press. Mr. John W. Dwight, of Tompkins county, whose great farm of 60,000 acres in the Red river valley of North Dakota has often been noticed, is in New York to take an energetic part in the election of his friend, Mr. Fassett, for Governor; but that does not prevent him from talking about Dakota crops, on which he is well posted. He said yesterday: "There has never been such a period of prosperity for North Dakotans as now. The crops of this year will sell for more money than all the land on which they were raised would have brought on sale last spring. With a population of only 200,000 people, the crops of the State will bring between \$45,000,000 and \$50,000,000 into their pockets at the lowest estimate of prices. There were 3,000,000 acres of wheat, from which at least 50,000,000 bushels have been produced. The

price of wheat there is now 80 cents. Then

there is considerable barley, oats and some

corn. There are fully half a million sheep

on the ranges-something new for this sec-

"As a result of this prosperous condition of things," continued Mr. Dwight, "the farmers in North Dakota are paying off their debts and looking comfortable and happy. The older settlers, who were out of debt, are buying more land to extend their operations. The bank deposits at Fargo have increased 40 per cent. in twelve months, and every dollar of the increase is home money. In Fargo, Wahpeton, Grand Forks and Red River there is not a house vacant, and no real estate agent in either been such prosperity in that country since I have known it, or in the memory of the

Justice for President Harrison.

Brook!yn Bagle (Dem.) The protest filed by the British minister, Sir Julian Pauncefote, against an alleged violation of the modus vivenda between Great Britain and the United States is made the occasion of an unjust attack upon the President. The President believes that arbitration is a better method of settling the Bering Sea dispute than war. In that belief he is backed up by the mass of intelligent Americans. But because he consents to pursue the pacific course it does not follow that he has yielded to any denands in the invidious sense which the dis patch above referred to implies. He has not shown any craven spirit, nor has he lowered the dignity of the government. His management has been characterized by both patriotism and common sense. We do not covet the horrors and losses of war when all that war can obtain for us can be honorably acquired by other means. So far, therefore, from slurring the President, it deserves to be said that the chapter which treats of his settlement of the Bering Sea controversy is one of the most creditable in the history of his administration.

The Pen Now Precedes the Sword.

New York Press In former days when high and mighty potentates fell out with each other they exchanged messages of defiance through their embassadors before they came to blows. The Czar and Lord Salisbury have improved on this method. They make use of inspired" editorials in the newspapers of their respective countries for the same pur-

FORCE THEM OUT.

CWIFT'S SPECIFIC is a remedy which is far in advance of medical science, as it has been expelling Microbi from the blood, and curing the worst diseases for 50 years, and it is only recently that the medical world have concluded that

THE ONLY WAY

to cure disease is to force out the baccilli

through the PORES OF THE SKIN. S.S.S. Never Fails to do this. MR. W. C. CURTIS, Editor of the Mecklerburg News, at Boydton, Va., says that he has been entirely relieved from an abscess which formed in his throat, and caused intense pain, almost choking him. He could not swallow solid food, and was in

three bottles, and that it effected a complete cure. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. Drawer 3.

a most painful condition. He says that he took only

SLINKHAM'S COME-UPTION

A Thrilling Story of the Demopublican Party.

Found only in the

OF SEPT. 27.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES, From Indianapolis Union Station.

East-West. North-South. Trains run by Central Standard Time Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, d 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 2:00 p m York.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 1:25 p in and d 9:00 p m.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 p m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m. Leave for Chicago, d 11:50 a m, d 11:30 p m arrive from Chicago, d 3:20 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 3:30 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:45 a m. 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 p m. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 a m. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m. 4:10 m; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

a m, 5:05 p m.

VANDALIA LINE. SHORTEST ROOT TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a. m., 1:35 p. m., 11:00 p. m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00

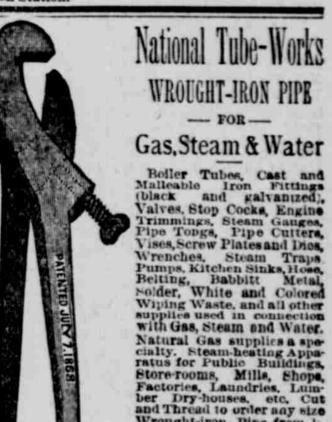
Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 1:55 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at 10:00 a. m. Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through MONSTALL THE VESTIBULED

PULLMAN CAR LINE

Leave Indianapolis. No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily11:35 am Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-

Arrive at Indianapolis. No. 31—Vestibule, faily...... No. 33—Vestibule, daily..... No. 39-Monon Acc..... Pullman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30

Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at



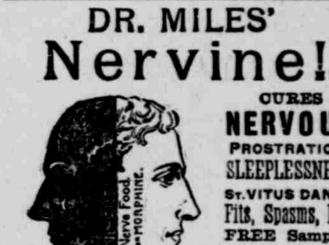
Wrought-iron Pipe from inch to 12 inches diameter.

8. PENNSYLVANIA St

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with this foliality Signature of Justus von Liebig in blue.

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ADVERTISD LETTERS. The following is the list of letters remaining unclaimed in the Indianapolis Post-office Saturday, Sept. 26, 1891. Please call for "Advertised

Letters" and give the date of this list. Ladies' Litt. A-Aormord, Mrs. Hattle. B-Bredemyer, Mrs. Charles H.; Buck, Mrs. Jnc. A.; Brunson, Mrs. Orie; Bunnell, Mrs. L. E.; Burns, Mrs. D. R. (2); Bruce, Miss Clara. C-Cummings, Miss Inez P.; Cox, Mrs. Mattle; Cornelius, Miss Nettie; Culbertson, Miss J. R.; Cock-D-Dolan, Miss Minnie; Dickson, Mrs. B. A.; Demary, Misses Sarah Elliott, Miss Mary; Ernsting, Miss Anna. F-Fancher, Mrs. Minnie.

G-tin lager, Miss Maggie; Gibson, Miss Ella, Gibbs, Miss Lola; Gentry, Miss Sarah (F). H-Hallon, Mrs. F. M.: Hoffman, Carrie M.
I-Ill, Mrs. Amelia.
J-Jones, Miss Alice: Jones, Mrs. Maggia.
K-Keith, Miss Rosa: Keeffer, Rachel. -Lewis, Mrs. Lucilla; Lampard, Miss Lucy Lilden, Mrs. W. H. M. Miller, Miss Nins; Menott, Miss Tillie; Myers, Annie.

Mc-McMahon, Mrs. Jennie, O-Oliphant, Miss Stella. P-Pierson, Mrs. Preston. R-Robinson, Miss Josephine 8-Sweany, Miss Mary; Short, Miss Nellie; Smith. Miss Beile.

T-Thomas, Serall.

Gentlemen's List. A-Allan, B.; Allen, Frank; Ammons, Harry; Arnold, S. P ; Ahern, Thomas C B-Biggs, E. J.; Brati, Daniel; Brown, Henry; Bennett, S. E.; Broight A., Beales, E. V.; Bolman, Chas,; Burke, John S.; Bredemeyer, C. H.; Beck, G. O. C-Clark, George; Caldwell, James; Cummings, Wm.; Clark, Burt; Coons, Frank.
D-Downing, Jeff (2); Dorcy, Mack; Daniels, Clark;
Despam, H.; Dorley, Dave. F-Fry, Eddie; Frahm, H. M.; Forbes, Wm.; Frank-G-Glover, Louis C.; Gonzalez, Frank; Grose, William; Gregg. James S., Dr; Golden, Iry; Gross, M. B.; Grogery, Chas; Golden, John; Glass, Joseph E. H-Hanley, Franklin; Harvey, C.; Harris, C. M. J-Johnson, Rube; Jackson, Wm.; Jackson, Wm. H. K.-Kellog, Henry; Kidd, S. W., M. D.; Kelly. 1.-Lucar, S. A.; Loch, Julius; Lawrence, Goodfrey; Lang, A.; Lewis, Rufus; Laven, John. M-Mortin, Ary; Millott, James D.; Main, Ves; Merchant, L. F.; Mempman, Ed F.; Miller, William

Mc-McLeod, A. D.: McIntire, Willie, N-Nicholas, W. W., M. D.; Neonis, N. N. P-Parker, W. Camp; Price, Joseph W.; Pennock, F. M.; Peters, J. A. R-Robinson, Samuel; Reese, D. W.; Roberts, George; Richardson, James M. S-Sinclair, P. S. Stafford, A. S.: Shofer, Chas; Stellier, N. E.: Scotten, Chester, Smith, Leonard; Schmelzer, Jacob J.; Schroyer, Elmer. T-Thorpe, E. I.; Taylor, A. W. W. Williams, H. I.; Watts, Capt. W. C.; Woodworth, P. H.; Worthington, H. W.; Williams, W. E.; Williams, William E.; Warner, Edward; Welshe, Roy; Williams, D. W.; Wilhams, Charles S.

E. P. THOMPSON, P. M.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum